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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
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ESTABLISHED 1890.

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To distinguish the original and
genuine Worcestershire Sauce from
the many imitations, see that the
signature of **LEA & PERRINS**
appears in *White* across the *Red*
label on every bottle.No other sauce has such an exquisitely
delicate flavour, or such a reputation among
discriminating people in every part of the
world.

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A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

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K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PENANG STREET,
HONGKONG.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
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Daisy Butter..... \$1.10 per lb.
Dairymaid Butter... \$1.00 ..
Buttercup Butter... 90 ..
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Every kind of Footwear.

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TO
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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WHOLESALE Indents promptly
executed at lowest cash prices
on all British and Continental goods,
includingBooks and Stationery,
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China, Earthenware and Glassware,
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Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils and Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission, 5% to 6%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

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Samples sent from 850 onwards.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

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THERAPION

PALL
MALL
TURKISH
CIGARETTES

THE FAVOURITE "CORK TIPPED" CIGARETTE.

THE IRISH NUNS AT
YPRES.

A TOUCHING NARRATIVE.

A simple, touching narrative of the ex-
periences of a small group of devoted
women in this little book. It is a
narrative that may be regarded as one of
the most precious literary products of the
war owing to its frank and unflinching
chronicling of experience. It is in fact a
story of the Irish nuns who made
their home in the abbey at Ypres (writes
the "Daily Telegraph") For two cen-
turies and a half they have there carried
on their secluded life of devotion and
education and thought Ypres has had to
suffer since during that long period, the
ladies had never had their secluded life
broken in upon until last autumn, when
the horrors of war at its most horrible
burst over Belgium, and that "epi-ode"
occurred which is the subject of this
touching narrative.This narrative was written, as we are
told by its editor, Dr. R. Barry O'Brien for
the use of members of the community only.
That it deserved far wider publicity no
reader of it is likely to deny, for "it is in
truth a thrilling document."
The little history opens in the Benedic-
tine abbey in Ypres when rumours of the
war reached the secluded community in
distressing that "the dreaded Huns were
on their way to Ypres. Then on October
11th an enemy aeroplane flew over the town;
then followed the sound of cannonade; and
the same day the enemy were in the town,
and soon the townspeople were feeling the
lack of food for the invaders commandeered
everything. The soldiers had then
laid their hands on all the Catholics they
could lay their hands on. The nuns felt
the pinch at once, though fortunately they
had a store of plain provisions, for the
ladies' care in having their bread held up
and emptied; but though the soldiers
demanded quarters as was the case with
the other townspeople, the nuns were left
undisturbed during this
disturbance."It appears that while the German army
was still in Ypres some 12,000 British
soldiers, having followed on its track, stopped
at a little distance from the town, and
waiting word to the burgomasters that, if
they would, they were ready to attack the
enemy. M. O'Brien, however, not desiring
to see the town given up to pillage and
destruction, was opposed to a British ad-
vance. Just one week after the coming
of the German the troops of the
slight period in, until, amid the enthu-
siasm of the people, 21,000 soldiers
passed down the Rue St. Jacques, singing lustily:"Here we are, here we are, here we are
again!"
Here we are, here we are, here we are
again!"Then alternately each side repeated:
"Hail! Hail! Hail! Hail!" The
crowd, whose knowledge of the English
language did not extend far enough to
enable them to grasp the meaning of
the words, soon, however, caught up the chorus of "Hail! Hail!"
and quickly the street resounded with cries
which were certainly discordant, but which,
nevertheless, expressed the enthusiastic joy
of the people.A striking contrast is afforded by the
different reactions accorded to the soldiers
of the two armies—those who came to
destroy and those who came to save. But
the details of general life in the unhappy
town are few and far between in the main those
that reached the members of the com-
munity from the outside by means ofLOSING WEIGHT
BY THE FOUND"Under Weight," a condition
of ill-health, shows your assimi-
lative powers are decreasing.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUNDSupplies the blood with the
wanted nourishing and healthy
fresh building materials. Very
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Purifies: \$1.95 and \$2.25

THE CANAL FLEET.

Battleships and Barmacks.

While the German newspapers still pre-
tend to believe that the British Fleet is
"in hiding," the German people, with no
make-believe at all, are anxiously and in-
stead almost despairingly asking: "Where
is the German fleet? What is it doing?"
The farthest from the truth is that the
people of the Fatherland do not approve
the strategy of keeping "the second fleet
in the world" safely at home while the
first fleet is engaged in the North Sea.
The German people are beginning to see
the exact reverse of the frightful picture
the Germans in Belgium, France, and
Poland and that policy humbles the Ger-
mans because it is an indirect but glowing
tribute to the supremacy of Sir John
Jellicoe's fleet.The German fleet is still collecting
battleships inside the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal,
which links the North Sea with the Baltic.
By a strange "coincidence" this canal, two
or three months before the outbreak of
war, was so enlarged as to be able to shelter
Germany's most powerful Dreadnoughts
and it is now being used in that capacity.
How long will it continue to do so?
Nobody seems to know, but many Germans
are beginning to worry about it. The
people of the Fatherland do not approve
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in the world" safely at home while the
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are beginning to worry about it. The
people of the Fatherland do not approve
the strategy of keeping "the second fleet
in the world" safely at home while the
first fleet is engaged in the North Sea.Navy, and in this respect the Germans have
done nothing worth writing home about.
They have shaken their ships in two
places, off the Falkland Islands and off the
Dogger Bank. Twice they were beaten
the first time terribly, the second time
truly. They have had enough; and that
is why the Kaiser's ships, and their well-
trained admirals, are now trying within
hazy waters, cursing Great Britain, and
waiting, waiting!

HAD INVESTMENT.

Is it for this that Germany has surren-
dered the throne, and the Germans,
who are to be honest men, begin to think
they have invested their money badly?The object of the German admiralty is
clear. They know that the German navy
will be in a terrible shape when the war
ends, and they hope to keep their fleet
simultaneous intact for that time. They
know that if they ever dare come out for a
naval battle, not one of their ships will
ever see the shores of Germany again, and
the German people will come out of the
battle as badly battered as the fleet
itself.This they feel they must at any cost
avoid and they have, in effect, built a fleet
at a ruinous cost simply to keep it in por-
t during the war. This magnificent piece of
German naval strategy must certainly have
been worked out by von Tirpitz, with the
Kaiser and Prince Henry of Prussia, the
two German Sea Lords.German naval officers, however, hate the
idea of being bottled up in a canal with
their decks cleared and their guns trained
in view of a battle that is never to come.
The younger section of Germany's naval
men is full of fight, and still hopes that the
"day of reckoning" will come.

M. ALBERT THOMAS.

The French "Lloyd George."

Under the name of "Under-Secretary
for War" a French Ministry of Munitions
has been formed under M. Albert Thomas.
In also the same circumstances as those
in which Mr. Lloyd George is working in
England (M. Thomas's name came up in
the House of Commons at question time
recently). Before the war M. Albert Thomas
was known as an energetic Socialist member
of the Chamber and a journalist with par-
ticular competence in affairs relating to
mechanical production (even the "Star"
Paris correspondent). As soon as
war was declared M. Thomas joined his
regiment as a sergeant of Territorial. He
was quickly promoted to a sub-lieutenancy
and chosen as flag bearer by his colonel.
The soldier-deputy on his Socialist side, a
but fully recognized his courage and de-
votion to duty and discipline. His regiment
was afterwards stationed in the camp at
Pau, and the inhabitants of the Champagne
were frequently graced and
amused at seeing their Mayor march just
under the folds of the flag he guarded.When his day's duties were over he
became a politician in the evening, and his
friend and Socialist colleague, in the
Chamber, M. Marcel Sembat, regularly
consulted him on the questions in which
he was specially qualified to give his
opinion. It was but a short step from this
to the Ministry of War—M. Millerand
using the expert knowledge of Sub-
lieutenant Thomas in inspecting
factories that are working under military
supervision, and then attaching him to the
Headquarters Staff, especially with a view
to passing on the manufacture of munitions.
Now he has a seat in the Council
of Ministers as Under-Secretary for War.A SELF-MADE MAN.
M. Thomas is eminently a self-made
man. In the year 1877, says a current
report of the "Petit Parisien," a baker
in a small way left his village in Pontois
to take a shop in Champagne, which was then
a detached hamlet outside Paris. The
inhabitants were true peasants, and sel-
dom ventured into the great city in
those days, and the baker grew and
co-opered in his trade, to which he de-
voted all his energies, until a son was
born to him, on whom he concentrated all
the ambitions he had not been able to
fulfill in his own person. But by dint of
stubborn work young Albert took his suc-
cessor's degree, and was preparing to take
a mastership in the provinces when a place
as private tutor was offered to him, and
the heir to the grandest literary name of
the last century perhaps became his pupil.SIMPLE TALKER.
"It was in this house that the young
tutor acquired his taste for metallurgy,
and at the same time for literature," he
was shortly engaged on the staffs of two
such different papers as an economic
review and a Socialist organ—which led to
his being quizzed as a capitalist in the
morning and a revolutionary in the evening.
The old baker is dead now, and M.
Thomas still lives in the suburb of Cham-
pigny, whose inhabitants first appointed
him Municipal Councillor, then Mayor,
and lastly Vice-Deputy, of whom they are
equally fond and proud. His home, his
more than a cottage villa, stands at the
cross roads, and the electors are for ever
dropping in in ordinary times to see their
representative, or chat with madame, wife
of the "cloyen Thomas," and play with the
two little girl children. It is characteristic
of the man that the same patriarchal
simplicity reigns as in any Pottier house-
hold in Pontois.His DEEDS.
"The walls are hung with photographs
of friends and relatives, and amongst them
is a picture of the little Albert in the
Commonwealth School in charge of a white-
coated sister. And in the place of honor
is the photograph of a priest, which it
might astonish many to find in the room of
a Socialist. But if anybody expresses
surprise M. Thomas relates the life-story
of his old uncle, whose tranquil life of
well-doing was spent in a Pottier presby-
tery. The uncle and his nephew remained
always united in spite of the differences
in their ideas and the grief of the
priest at seeing the youth give up
the traditional faith and belief of his
forefathers. To the correspondent of the
"Petit Parisien" M. Thomas said that he
had conversed his uncle on his
doubts and fears, and announced to him
his final resolution, but this came late in
comparison with the general evolution of
his generation. "I only definitely freed
my mind towards the age of seventeen, and
it was then under the influence of one of
my masters, who himself professed a
non-Christian philosophy."Such is the man who has taken up the
same heavy burden as Mr. Lloyd George
in England. And in the same way he has
taken up the Ministry in the Place St.
Thomas Aquinas, he has gained the respect
and admiration of all his colleagues and
subordinates.

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AN AQUATIC FETE will be held in
the Bath on SATURDAY, 28th
instant, commencing at 9 P.M. 50% of
the net proceeds will be handed to the
Cigarettes and Tobacco Fund. As a
special favour the Band of the Sociéte
Philharmonique will perform during the
evening.

ADMISSION:

Ladies 50 cts.
Members 50 cts.
Non Members (Gentlemen) \$1.00

FRANK LAMBERT,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 24, 1915.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETSA purely
Vegetable
Sweetmeat
Sold in
Bottles only
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering the
only certain remedy for intestinal or
Stomach Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Prepared by THOMAS KEATING,
London, Eng.Business Connection in all
Countries.INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

15, St. Helen's Place

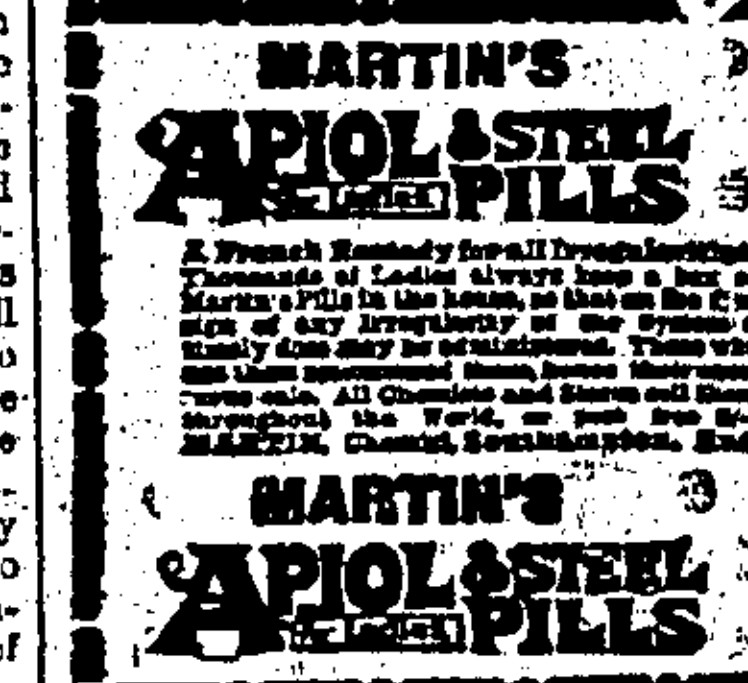
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with correspondents and extensive
connections in all countries.
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tional business connections and put
itself FREE OF CHARGE at the
disposal of respectable firms, and fur-
nishes:a. Agents in any country.
b. Agencies.
c. Addresses of Exporters, Importers,
Manufacturers, Agents, etc. in
every country.d. Offers in any article desired.
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15, St. Helen's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, June 14, 1915.



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MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
 (for account of the concerned),
 on

SATURDAY,

the 28th August, 1915, at 11 a.m.,
 at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of
 Lee House Street.

3 cases Gold Sherry.
 5 " Pale
 5 " Red Port.
 10 " Old Vintage Manzanilla.
 5 " Port, F.I.

One Bhd. Claret, Sparkling Moselle, &c.
 Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 25, 1915. 726

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
 on

SATURDAY,

the 28th August, 1915, at 11 a.m.,
 at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of
 Lee House Street.

About 100 Pairs Cents' Black and Tan
 Boots and Shoes in assorted sizes by well
 known English Makers, and 2 cases Straw
 Hats.

Miscellaneous Goods, Sundry Household
 Furniture, etc., a quantity of Choice
 Perfume and two Typewriters to be sold
 without reserve.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 25, 1915. 729

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
 on

TUESDAY,

the 31st August, 1915, commencing
 at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of
 Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD

FURNITURE,

PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS,

CARPETS & RUGS, &c., &c.,

as follows:—

One Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room
 Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered
 Arm-chairs and Sofas, Brass, and Brass-
 mounted B. stands, Side-board, Dinner
 Wagon, Extension Dining Table and
 Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner, Tea and Coffee
 Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware,
 Cooking stove, Cutlery, Shanghai Baths,
 etc., etc.

Yost Typewriter in good condition,
 Empire and Remington Typewriters,
 Pianos by Broadwood, Brinsford, and
 Crumey & Co. Singer Treadle Sewing
 Machine, Electric Reading Lamp and
 One large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen,
 Embroidered Screens, Blackwood Furni-
 ture, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 25, 1915. 727


THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
 beaten. If Equaled. For Bread
 Oakes, Confectionery Made with Wines &
 Liquors.

MORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and
 is therefore rich in muscle and bone-making
 qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the
 East. It helps nature to restore lowered
 vitality and is invaluable in the case of
 the convalescent.

Order Morlick's from your Stores and judge
 its recuperative powers for yourself—no
 cooking—add water only.

Of all Chemists and Stores
 in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/-
 (in England).



GERMANY DENOUNCED BY A GERMAN WRITER.

EXTRACTS FROM A REMARKABLE BOOK.

Denunciations of Germany as the arch-enemy responsible for the present war in Europe have been plentiful during the last ten months, but all, or practically all, of them have been uttered by natives of the countries arrayed in arms against Germany, or of neutral lands. Now, however, comes another denunciation, one of the frankest, bitterest, and most unsparring anti-German of the lot, which has the rare distinction of being written by a German.

It is called "J'accuse"—the famous phrase used by Emile Zola in the Dreyfus case—and it has just made its appearance in Lausanne, Switzerland, whether its author went in order to make possible the publication of his book. Its identity remains hidden. "By a German" is the only clue given on the title-page of this most sensational of all attacks on the policy of the German war party. He predicts defeat for that party in the present war, and a German Republic in the near future, won by the people in the teeth of Prussian opposition.

The author, who appears to be a man of education and culture and is gifted with a literary style of uncommon vehemence, brushes aside with contempt all the arguments advanced to justify Germany's stand in the present war. The German and Austro-Hungarian peoples, he thinks, are the dupes of a war party, pure and simple. The object of the war, was to attain hegemony for themselves on the European Continent, and, eventually, to conquer the position occupied now by England as a world-power, following the motto: "Get out, that I may take your place."

UNNAMED AUTHOR.

To establish these contentions, the unnamed author, has made a careful study of the various collections of diplomatic documents issued since the outbreak of the war—the English and German White Papers, the Russian Orange Paper, the French Yellow Book, the Belgian Grey Paper, and the Austrian Red Book. In addition, he bases his assertions on personal impressions gathered during long sojourns in the various belligerent countries and on years of study of the relations between them. He says:—

"The fidelity of the German people has been shamefully abused by its leaders: the usually clear-sighted eyes of that people have been blinded by ignorance. From peaceful citizens, fighters full of hate and revengefulness have been made; from representatives of high culture blind and narrow worshippers of success, from men of world-wide mental vision, selfish hearted, provincially-minded men, from luminaries of art and science 'slaves of the barracks' trained in academic free-dom."

"The German nation has been ruined and blighted that it might be driven into a war which it had never foreseen, never planned, never desired. That it might be 'freed,' it has been enslaved."

THE MAN TO BLAME.

In portioning out the blame for the present devastating war, the author of "J'accuse" singles out for his special wrath Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and the Crown Prince. The former, he says, though originally well inclined, was eventually caught up and swept away by the Prussian war party, which saw in a successful war the only means for maintaining its power in the Empire. The latter, for years a leader of the Prussian "Jingoes," is partly responsible, says this latest denouncer of Germany, for the gradual veering of the Kaiser, his father, from the paths of peace to those of war and world domination.

After ridiculing the theories current everywhere in Germany as to the origin of the war, and the statements of prominent Germans like Haackel, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Hode, Professor List, etc., who declared in a manifesto to foreign nations that Germany was the victim of a long-premeditated aggression on the part of various neighbours, the author of "J'accuse" writes:—

"The war neurosis" has really become epidemic, like the St. Vitus's dance and hysteresis in the Middle Ages. Just as the Dervishes in the Far East repeat over and over again the same prayers, and go through the same gymnastic motions, until they finally fall prostrate, foaming at the mouth, so German savants have been repeating for months the same patriotic litany, the same baseless contentions, of which the opposite has been proved, and going through the same gymnastics until they and their fellow-countrymen appear to be superior to all other nations of the earth and, even, granting that they are not God-like, at least look like the chosen people of God.

PATRIOTIC FOOL.

They become hypnotised with their own phrases, until patriotic foam rushes to their lips and they fall down praying to their own images.

But some day they will awake from their stupor, and the wild intoxication will be followed by a fearful morning after.

The writer declares that a victory for Germany and Austria-Hungary is "unimaginable; at best all the central empires can hope for is a drawn battle. On

been descending steadily during recent years, that Germany just before the war was in a state of decay, a land of immigrants, not emigrants.

Cabinet, in his eyes, are mere mirrors; they have a mere shadow to France, useless to Germany.

The writer combats the idea that Germans emigrating to foreign lands and becoming naturalised citizens there are lost to the fatherland. To his way of thinking, the German-Americans in this country, who have given up German citizenship, are of far more value to Germany in the present crisis than those Germans living in South America who have remained German in spite of their long absence.

It is not a place in the sun that the German Imperialists want, declares the author of "J'accuse," but the only place in the sun, one that will compel other nations to stand in the shade. Domination is wanted, not equality; to seek the latter would be foolish, for Germany possesses it to the utmost. And to become the ruler of the world, he continues, the Prussian war party craved the fiction that Germany was hemmed in by hostile Powers.

ENGLAND'S MONOC.

Germany and Austria alone, he reiterates, forced the war upon the world by their aggressive tactics. All the task that England intrigued for war in the years of peace preceding it is false, he maintains; all those who repeat such statements never bring forward proofs of any hostile acts on England's part, but content themselves with imputing to her hostile thoughts.

He bitterly arraigns Germany, on the other hand, for her attitude toward England. He accuses those at the head of the Government in his native land with having blocked England's efforts toward world-peace at the Hague Conference, with having met all her proposals to limit naval increase with refusal.

He further declares that Germany persisted in demanding from England complete neutrality in case of any way between Germany and other Continental European Powers or Powers. He says:—

In other words, England was to leave her Entente Allies and refrain from all intervention in European affairs. On account of Germany's close alliance with Austria, one could scarcely imagine a conflict in which Germany, either through her own or Austria's interests, should not be involved. Yet England was to be an inactive bystander everywhere, and let Germany and her ally play fast and loose on the Continent as they pleased.

Obligations toward neutral States, as established by treaty, would also have been abandoned if England had acquiesced in Germany's demand for unconditional neutrality in all conflicts involving her.

It meant nothing less than a demand that England should simply give up her position as a great European Power. This demand would have been tremendous even if there had been a desire to pay a high price for it. Yet what price did Herr Bethmann-Hollweg offer? A non-binding, unwritten "temporary" restriction, no reduction "in warship construction on the basis of the latest naval increase of 1912."

NO DESIRE FOR WAR.

This was really a little too much: it presupposed great simple-mindedness in the clever English negotiators.

Then England, the German author points out, declared that she would neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack upon Germany. "What more could Germany want?" he asks. But, he continues, as Germany harboured aggressive designs on her neighbours and wished to be safe from English interference when she attacked, England's offer was insufficient. "England assured Germany that she did not wish to attack her, but Germany demanded assurance that she would be allowed to carry out attacks un molested," is the way he puts it. Thus the chance of peace was lost, and eventually Germany found herself plunged into the present war against a circle of enemies.

Many pages of "J'accuse" are devoted to a study of the diplomatic documents issued by the various belligerent Powers after the war had begun. Just as the author finds Germany and Austria-Hungary guilty of having desired and prepared for war during many years, so also he finds that they, and they alone, were the guilty parties in the events which immediately precipitated the actual conflict. Austria-Hungary, he declares, rushed "like a bull, with lowered horns, against the red rag of Serbia, looking neither to right nor left, not caring about the consequences which even a blind man would have foreseen."

WILL WE EVER HAVE PEACE?

"How long is it all to last?" he inquires despairingly. "How is it all to end?" The people want peace, peace, peace! Enough of corpses, enough of cripples, enough of misery and ruin.

The conscience of the world is awakened. The voice that to-day is raised in complaint will find to-morrow the weapon with which to accomplish its will. "I call upon the living. I mourn the dead. I defy the lightning," thus tolls the bell of the world's conscience against the might of the earth.

Nations were never hostile to each other. Every letter from the front shows how hatred and revenge are unknown in the trenches. Those are the dragons' eggs hatched at home.

Between trench and trench friendship and brotherly affection are born. Soldiers of each army pay each other visits, give each other small presents, exchange friendly hand-shakes. And then they return to the trenches, and shoot each other by order of their superiors! Is not that unbelievable?

Were it not for the fact that none of the nations of the war wished it, that a mere couple of hundred, at most a couple of thousand, criminal men desired and

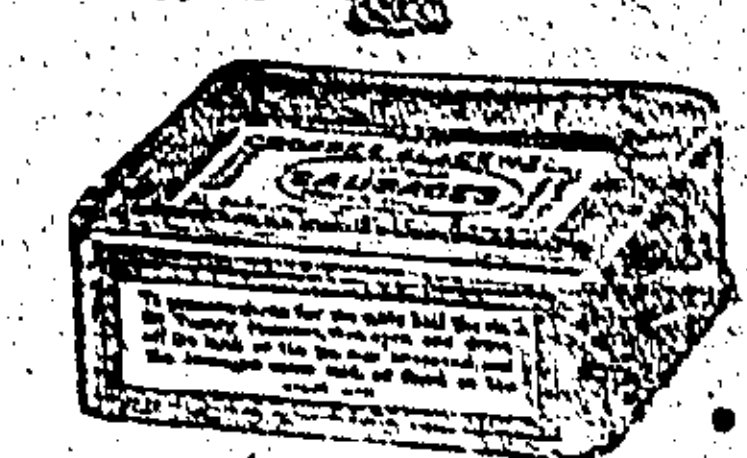
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Hongkong, August 23, 1915. 713

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THE Premises No. 88, SHAMSEEN B.C. Canton comprising Dwelling House Godowns and Outhouses lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD and Co.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 24, 1915. 721

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Hongkong, August 25, 1915. 613

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FROM 1st September that part of the Building known as "STONE-BENGE" No. 5 Robinson Road now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 682

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable Six and Eight Roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chung Roads, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 10, 1915. 611

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hand Road, Kowloon, 4th FLOOR, with possession in October next—English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric light. First class modern appointments throughout, including water carriage system.

"PENTHEW" Minutes Now Kowloon.

6 Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon.

Roomed House with Tennis Court.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Hongkong, July 10, 1915. 619

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HOUSE in Kintaford Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914.

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PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, August 19, 1915. 704

TO LET.

No. 2, QUEEN'S GARDENS, 1st April.

No. 8, STEWART TERRACE, Feb. 1st May; unfurnished.

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DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.

Hongkong, March 20, 1915. 211

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HARPERVILLE, GARDEN ROAD, Seven Rooms, very large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, tennis court and garden.

Apply to:—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, August 19, 1915. 705

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58, The Peak THE RETREAT, 21, WONGNEICHONG ROAD.

From 1st October next. OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road at present in the occupation of Messrs. DENNIS and BOWLEY.

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Hongkong, August 27, 1915. 640

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Hongkong, August 23, 1915. 720

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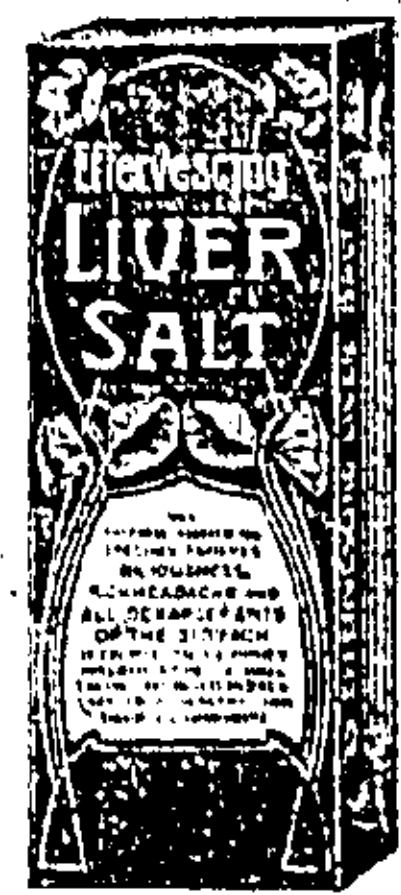
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THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

- 11 a.m.—Auction of Wine etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11 a.m.—Auction of Gent's Boots and Shoes, Straw Hats, Perfume, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Noon.—Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Meeting of Shareholders.
Kowloon Cricket Club at Home.
9 p.m.—Night Aquatic Festival V.K.C.
Half proceeds for Cigarettes and Tobacco Fund.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 31:
Queen of Holland's birthday (1890).
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Pictures, Carpets, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1:
Estrées close at the Gymkhana on Sept. 11th.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2:
Labour Day in U.S.A.

FRIDAY, Sept. 3:
2.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

establishes their patriotism, must be branded as traitors, because the sacrifices of their fellows are utilized to obtain shiekhs of gold.

The situation once more raises, in its most intense form, the question whether trade-unionism or the Government shall prevail. It throws an illuminative light on the system of legislation during the past few years. It is a failing of human nature that, when to it an inch is conceded, it takes, or at least demands, an ell. For years the successive enactments of Parliament have granted such concessions to trade unionism that, on the principle that "appetite grows with eating," demand has succeeded demand, and the Government have not been firm enough, even since the outbreak of the war, to resist such action in the interests of the common weal. Even when the Munitions of War Bill was under consideration, Mr. Lloyd George, while recognising the importance of bringing all miners within its scope, accepted instead the assurance of the leaders of the mine-

that there would be no cessation of work at any of the mines. He must have known, cognisant as he was of labour difficulties during the past few months, that the men were in many cases intractable. The tenure of office of trade-union leaders—their very source of sustenance—is dependent upon the goodwill of the men, so that they can only go a certain way along the line of forcible action, and must ultimately yield to influences exerted by others who are competitors for their posts. The grave blunder was therefore committed at the outset of not definitely including the miners in the Munitions Bill when it was originally drafted. There is no need to enforce here the view that coal is one of the most essential elements in all manufactures, and particularly in making munitions of war, so that to compel a mechanic engaged at the lathe or the riveter on the hull of a ship to comply with the requirements of the Act in respect of compulsory arbitration, and yet to leave out the miner, without whose work no factory could continue in operation for a day, was a concession to recalcitrance, unjustifiable at all times, and particularly so when the nation is engaged in a struggle for its very existence.

It is sincerely to be hoped that both the employers and employees referred to will recognise that at present the country and the Government look to them to perform their duties in no ordinary way—as patriots and as men—realising that upon all the great crisis through which Europe is passing places additional obligations.

THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF THE SOUTH WALES CRISIS.

From papers to hand we read what appears to throw considerable light on the apparently insoluble difficulties encountered in the relations of capital and labour relative to the South Wales mining crisis and which justifies the use of the above headline. As the matter has again, according to a telegram to hand, arisen in an acute form, it may be useful to refer to it in some detail. We do not, says the writer of the article alluded to, propose to enter into any appreciation of the justice of the original claims of the miners. It may be accepted that Mr. Runciman, as President of the Board of Trade, gave full consideration to all the circumstances, and that his award erred, if at all, on the side of liberality towards the men, since that, rightly or wrongly, is the traditional attitude of Government arbitrators in all wages disputes. The issue now, however, is one of far greater portent. It raises questions of vital interest to the nation. The miners of the country have not displayed that regard for agreement which is essential to the maintenance of all government. It is admitted that as a class they have contributed greatly to the New Army. Mr. Lloyd George has placed the figure of recruits from the collieries at 200,000 men, and tribute has been paid to their tremendous tenacity and almost reckless courage. They have been invaluable in trench work, in mining and sapping, and have played the part of Britons in the use of the bayonet and other weapons of war. But there is in this no justification for those remaining at the collieries to take advantage of this time of stress and peril in the history of the country in order to exact excessive rates of remuneration. The depletion of the ranks of the collieries to fill up the trenches in Flanders, France, and the Gallipoli Peninsula reduced the supply of labour in the collieries, while the demand for coal is not only increased generally, but the lack of fuel jeopardises our military operations, directly, because our ships cannot maintain the supremacy of the seas without fuel, and indirectly because the flow of ammunition and shells to the front will be checked if there is insufficient fuel to keep the manufacturing in operation. Those miners remaining, instead of putting forward the plea that such enlistment

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lieut. Wall's leave of absence, according to H. K. V. C. orders, has been extended to 30.9.15.

Flex. T. Fuller, A. Grace and F. M. Johnson have been permitted to resign the H. K. V. C. on leaving the Colony.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 14 amounted to 53,332 tons and the sales during the period to 54,307 tons.

Dr. K. B. Weiglberg, 4 The Albany, defended by Mr. Heywood, and Mr. Murray Scott, The Peak, were each fined \$5 at the Magistracy this morning for allowing their dogs to be out without muzzles.

Germany proposes to rebuild Louvain as a modern city. The Prussian Home Secretary, after visiting the city and examining plans and designs, estimated that the project would cost 30,000,000 marks.

It is announced that the contract let by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Danley to save the Faden contains the following provisions:—All guns and munitions, torpedoes and torpedoes, fire control instruments and apparatus, money in whatever form, and all confidential books and documents that may be salvaged must be handed over to the Navy Office at Melbourne, and, should the ship itself be salvaged and brought into port, the Commonwealth Government is to have the option of purchasing the ship at a price to be determined by arbitration in the event of any dispute arising.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION 6 P.M.).
Monday, Aug. 30.—1st British Platoon, and 1st and Portuguese Platoons, under own Commanders.
Tuesday, Aug. 31.—Indian Platoon under Chief Inspector. Indian Recruits under Sergeant-Major.
Wednesday, Sept. 1.—3rd and 4th Chinese Platoons under own Commanders. All Recruits of Chinese Co. under Chief Inspector.
Thursday, Sept. 2.—3rd and 4th Portuguese Platoons under own Commanders. Details from Portuguese Co. under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves.

PROMENADE CONCERT.
Saturday evening, September 18th has been provisionally fixed for the first Police Reserve Promenade Concert. Same will take place in the Public Gardens.

Sergeant F. A. V. Ribeiro will take charge of all arrangements for illuminating the grounds, providing seating accommodation, etc.

At the authorities require that a charge for admission should be made, this will be fixed at 10 cents. Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform will not be charged.

The following will report at the Charge-Room, Central Police Station, tomorrow, with Capt. Balra, Tranchese, etc., will be issued at the Station.
Men warned for Patrol must procure belt hooks from Noordin.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30th.
5.30 p.m. Sergeant Lamont, Wilks, F. Hobbs, Goodwin and R. May. Also Crown Rowlands and Gibson to patrol with Inspector Arnold.
5.30 p.m. Arnold, Wright, Reynolds, Grimbles and Hooper.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31st.
5.30 p.m. Chief Inspector. Mason, Treason, Robertson, Fothergill and Packham.
5.30 p.m. Crown-Sergeant Evans, Silva, Netto, Ruzsaca, Ormiston and S. J. T. Souza, of the Portuguese Co., will be detailed to patrol with Inspector Taylor.

Whilst having instruction in Patrol duties N. C. Officers of the Reserve are requested not to wear any badges of rank, or uniforms.

With the sanction of the Hon. C.S.P. J. T. Souza, of the Portuguese Co., is dismissed from the force.

(Sgd) F. C. JESSIE,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

"WREN'S LANTERN."

Famous City Church Under Repair.

One of Wren's best-known churches, St. James's, Garlick Hill, has been closed until the second Sunday in September for the purpose of renovation, when the re-opening will be attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in State. The work is being undertaken under the direction of Mr. Mervyn Macartney, the architect to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The street in which the church stands is named from its proximity to what was once the chief cattle market of the city, and the church is noted as the burial place of many former mayors. John of Oxford, mayor in 1341; Sir William More, 1285; Robert Chicheley, 1421; and James Spencer, 1527, were all buried here, as was Richard Lyons, who was beheaded in Chesham by Wat Tyler. It is the only one of Wren's City churches provided with a chancel, and from the number of windows which it contains it was for some time known as Wren's Lantern. The date of the original church is unknown, but there is a record of a rebuilding in 1326. The present structure took several years in building, from 1076 to 1083, after the Great Fire of London.

The Master Baker at the British Bazaar received the distinguished Conduct Medal in recognition of his excellent and untiring supervision of the field kitchens, which all through the winter and the early spring never failed in turning out good, honest, British bread for the satisfaction of hungry Tommy at the front. He also serves who only stands and takes.

P. & O. SPECIAL BOAT TRAIN SERVICE.

The Superintendent of the local branch of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company writes as he has received telegraphic advice from his Managing Director in London that commencing from the arrival of the homeward mail steamer "Perla" at Marcellines on or about September 12 the Special Boat Train Service from Marcellines to London, including sleeping car accommodation, in connection with the homeward P. & O. mail steamers will be resumed. In the same way with the outward P. & O. mail steamers the special boat train service from London to Marcellines will be resumed on and after the sailing of the "Medea" from Marcellines on or about the 12th September, 1915.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Home Nursing Examination.

In connection with the Examination recently held at the Royal Naval Hospital—the results of which were published a few days ago—the following extract from the General Report of the Examiners (Surgeon-General H. H. R.N.) will be of interest:—"Each candidate was set, besides the paper of five questions, at least six, in most cases eight tests, of which a competent knowledge had to be shown in the application of the roller bandage, including the ordinary bandages, and the use of the clinical thermometer. The standard was found to be high. Two candidates obtained over 95 per cent, and several others over 80 per cent. Marks, which reflect great credit on the instruction and on the individual members of the class."

Lady May will present the certificates to the twenty-one successful candidates on Friday next, September 3rd, at 10.45 a.m. at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road.

THE BANDMANN GAIETY CO.

In the theatre world at home the revue has become all the rage, probably because a revue nowadays means a bright, go-as-you-please sort of entertainment embracing anything that will amuse and entertain. If there are any people here who have yet to be initiated into this form of entertainment they will not have to wait long for the Bandmann Gaiety Co. will be in Singapore next month with a new revue which includes a number of the essentially modern productions. Mr. Fred Coyne, well-known to local playgoers, has been at home collecting material and artists and, if reports from London are to be trusted, the results is one of the best companies this management has sent East. The season will last ten nights and during that time the company will play five revues, to say nothing of a number of sketches associated with the names of Arthur Roberts and Fred Leslie. The artists will include Mr. Tom Brown, the principal comedian, from the Empire Theatre, London, who brings with him an excellent reputation; Mr. Martin Ross, a tenor from the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels; Miss Dorothy Temple, by no means a stranger to the East, who has been in the company of the Theatre de la Monnaie, a soprano; and the three Sisters Rosely, all of whom have been given most satisfactory press notices in India. Their versatility, in particular, has been favourably commented upon. The dancing, of course, will be a feature of the production, and here Mr. Coyne has done his best to make it exceptionally good. Then there is Miss Nellie Lomas, the clever little dancer whose work was so much enjoyed last year. Where dancing is required her success should be assured, for "Step This Way" last year she most decidedly was the favourite. Mr. Fred Coyne will be the producer. The company will appear at the Victoria Theatre, the lease of which is now Mr. Cowan's.—Straits Times.

TRAGEDY IN JAPAN.

Butchered to Make Okayama Holiday.

The remorse of the Ancient Mariner, says the Japan Chronicle, who shot male albatrosses must have been quite a pleasurable sensation compared with that of the Japanese who, the other Sunday morning, overcame in a vain endeavour to quench his dry throat, made his way into the Koyama Kyo, chief priest of the Kokokuji temple, Mr. Minami, wry chief mourner, and Miss Michiko, daughter of the Chief of the Prefectural Office, was best friend. The funeral procession was a mile in length, and the coffin was covered with wreaths, among the number of which were Marquis Iwano, former owner of the park. Mr. Nozaki ("highest rate payer," and a gentleman most interested in the breeding of cranes), prefectural official, journalist, and other men of light and leading. Miss Michiko, buried in cranes before the spirit of the departed crane, the service was read, and the ritual performed, the body being interred at the spot where the drunkard's sacrilegious hands had done the mischief. There's nothing like making the best of things. "Butchered to make an Okayama holiday" might almost be the lucidest bird's epitaph.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce colic, cholera, and diarrhoea, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LAUNCH MASTER FINED.

The master of the steam launch "Yee Hing" was fined \$50 by Commander Bock with it the Marine Court this morning for making fast to the "a.s. "Duners" whilst the latter was under way. Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was said by the police to have been covered up the name on his boat with canvas.

SECRET THAT WAS KEPT A CENTURY.

Famous Plan Disclosed.

DETECTED BY BRITISH CABINET AT REIGNING OF WAR.
The interesting disclosure has been made in a lecture to the Society of Arts by Professor V. B. Lowes that a plan for using sulphur gas against the Germans was suggested to the British Government in the early stages of the war. It was rejected, however, as being outside civilised warfare.

TWICE REJECTED.

This was the famous plan of the first Earl of Darnley, and for a hundred years it has remained one of the secret documents of the State.
The peer invented it when he was Admiral Lord Cochrane, and he guaranteed with its aid to overcome any enemy against whom he was sent.

Twice Government committees examined the plan in the first half of the nineteenth century, only to pigeonhole it as being too cruel.

THE PLAN.

Now all reason for secrecy has disappeared, and Professor Lowes in his lecture gave the following description of the proposal.
"Sulphur gas, which would give dense volumes of smoke which would act as a screen for the attack; sulphur gas, which would produce asphyxiation and would be fatal to the enemy." The Professor added that the idea was revived in the early stages of the war, but the Government refused to consider it, and in an interview with a "Star" man he said that the details of the plan had never been made public (a reference appeared in the press in the memoirs of a Cabinet Minister which were published soon after war commenced).

TO MAKE THE ENEMY BOLT.

"The inhalation of a very small proportion of this gas," the Professor said, "causes coughing and spitting of blood, and four volumes in 10,000 of air render it irrespirable."
"If the sufferer escapes from the zone within a reasonable period, the effect of this gas passes off; but the German method is more inhuman, as they employ chlorine gas, which, if it does not kill the man, leaves them in most frightful agony and injures the lungs for life."

Darnley's proposal was to use sulphur fumes to make the enemy bolt; the Germans use their gas to asphyxiate."

The Professor does not advocate retaliation with gas, for he said that the whole essence of the gas attack was surprise.

GASES NOW HARMLESS.

"We have not the remotest chance of surprising the Germans, who are prepared for retaliation, so it is far better to keep our hands clean and fight the same straight fight as we always have done."

The chief gases the Germans are using are chlorine, bromine, nitrogen, tetrachloride, and sulphur dioxide.

All these can be neutralised quite simply—respirators and a bucket of washing soda solution in the trenches to rip them in, are a simple and efficacious remedy.

"It was only in the action at Ypres and Hill 60 that the Germans secured any big success," the Professor explained, "and then the conditions were specially favourable."

THE JOHNSON-WILLARD FIGHT.

Negro's Story of the Bribe.

The sporting item of the week (writes the London correspondent of the Statesman of July 5th) is Jack Johnson's "news" that he guaranteed to Willard for 50,000 dollars, and that the new "white hope" is a "joke" as a boxer. Johnson's inimitable telegram have been unearthed by his old "friend" Horatio Bottomley and read as follows:—

London, June 9

"You signed contract to pay me fifty thousand dollars to lay down to Willard which I did. You never kept your promise. I did. Now you must pay according to contract. Liberate all you like. I will put my case before any Court and Press in the world.—Jack Johnson."

London, June 11

"Blackmail proposition. 'Idiotical.' Want payment first money taken. Willard as fighter, John. If you confidence his ability to beat me will bet twenty-five thousand. Winner take all and purse money.—Johnson."

Mr. Bottomley promises to tell us the name of the person to whom these telegrams were addressed, and he further asserts that he does not at present suggest that Willard was privy to this precious arrangement. As the National Sporting Club they ticket these Johnson telegrams as "buff" and as typical of the big negro's sporting spirit.

They say that something of the sort was to be expected of him after he had had such a bad hiding as Willard gave him. Where professional boxing is concerned the well at the bottom of which lies truth is a very deep one indeed.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master remedy for colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, July 29.

In a capital match in a Schools' Championship between Edinburgh Academy and Merchiston, the only entry in the competition was scored by A. D. Foster, of the Academy, 106 not out. The Police v. Merchiston, 175 and 20 for 4, closed. Foster, 91 for 9; Dunfermline Carnegie, 96 for 4.

Leith Cadet-club, 85; Loreto, 144. Brunsvick, 47; Carlton, 113. West of Scotland, 142; Greenock, 129. Ferguslie, 40; Kelburne, 103. Ayr, 33; Pollok, 164.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

P. W. L. D. Pollok.
Loreto 84 0 1 4
Glasgow 53 1 1 2
Edin. Academy 52 1 2 1
Merchiston 51 2 2 1
Fettes 41 3 0 2
Watson's 40 4 0 4

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL.

A strong appeal is being made to the Scottish Football Association to stop all play during the coming season. It is scarcely necessary to say that no follower of any club making up a card for the winter. Already the English Football Association has cancelled its leading fixtures. There will be no Cup-ties and similar contests, and it has been stated that about half-a-dozen of the leading clubs, perhaps in some degree by the exercise of a compulsory virtue, have decided to abandon the game altogether for the present. In other words, there will be no professional football on the other side of the Tweed, and many men who have hitherto earned their living by the game will now have an additional and very strong inducement to join the colours. In the meantime, the S.F.A. still remains on the fence. Before the opening of Parliament, Mr. Tennant, of the War Office, was asked whether, in view of the Scottish League Committee's alleged intention to proceed with its season, the Government would now make the English restrictions apply to Scotland. In reply he explained that the Government could not issue definite instructions; by which he obviously meant that the Government, as at present advised, will not do so. Clearly the Government could stop all football for which it was necessary. It is probable to leave the matter for the present, in the hands of the bodies which govern the game. But Mr. Tennant may find it advisable to "make an appeal to the League."

The League Committee has definitely decided to conduct a competition, paying reduced wages. This will be an economy from the committee's point of view. It will also compel the players to work during the week; and it is said that they will not be permitted to abandon work on any pretext in order to travel to matches played away from home. The League Committee has evidently discovered in itself some rudiments of a conscience; but it is only of a conscience half awakened and still lethargic. If the League could give the public a guarantee that all the players will be engaged for 31 days per week on war work, or equally necessary work, then we might say that it had reached a compromise not discredit to its patriotism or inimical to the public interest. But it is impossible to suppose that the League will elect their men from war workers exclusively—even assuming that a man who has worked hard for 31 days is fit to play games on Saturday afternoon. What the vast body of public opinion, which the League asks is that the S.F.A. and the League Committee shall free themselves of the responsibility of keeping eligible young men out of the Army—the manifest and inevitable result of professional football in war time. It affects not only the players only, but among the spectators the many thousands of young men who would make competent soldier.

AN AMERICAN REPORTED FROM BANGKOK.

On the departure of the steamer Japan for Penang, Singapore, and Chinese and Japanese ports yesterday (says the Bangkok Gazette of August 26th) there was a report from British India by order of the Local Government, under the Foreigners Act, Charles V. Allen, whose passport was said to be an American citizen, 19 years old, born in Mount Vernon in the State of Washington, U.S.A. He was arrested on the Burma-Siames-Burma Railway about two and a half years ago in company with a number of Sikhs, one of whom was Hakoor Singh, who claimed to be the president of the India, Malay and Burma Hardwood Company. Allen told a story of having left his home in Washington about two and a half years ago and going to New Westminster in the timber business, but not making it pay he met Hakoor Singh and went to work for him, later becoming a partner when the India, Malay and Burma Hardwood Company was formed. He, Hakoor Singh and some other Sikhs set out from San Francisco on the steamer Taro. Map of the Taro Kisen Kaisha in December last to visit various eastern countries in search of hard wood which was a great demand in the United States. The vessel touched Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, making short stops in each place. From Manila they went to Hongkong, but did no business in any of the places. From Hongkong they went to Swatow and took a Norwegian boat to Bangkok. On the way they fell in with a railway train named Best Flat and Hakoor Singh having brought a box of tools with him, he (Allen) and I gave a show for Bangkok, but did not get business. He, Hakoor Singh, fell in with several other Sikhs and joining them they all went across country to Rangoon, there being twenty-four in the party, himself and twenty three Sikhs, all remaining behind in Bangkok. He was taken sick in Bangkok with enteric and was ordered to be released by the Commission to come on to Rangoon where he had to enter hospital. His frequent trips from Rangoon to Myanmar were looked upon with suspicion and inquiries into the party authorities to ask the Local Government for his deportation, as an undesirable citizen. The evidence adduced by the police proved sufficient for the Local Government to issue orders for him to leave Rangoon, and he has not shown signs of intention of doing so he was yesterday placed on board the Japan by Detective Deputy Inspector Meers. The police of Penang, Singapore and Hongkong have been notified of his deportation.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

throughout the day. At about 7.45 a.m. the Cavalry Brigade astride the rail way, having suffered very severely, and their trenches having been obliterated, fell back about 800 yards. The North Somerset Yeomanry on the right of the Brigade, although also suffering severely, hung on to their trenches throughout the day, and actually advanced and attacked the enemy with the bayonet. The Brigade on its right also maintained its position; as did also the Cavalry Division, except the left squadron which, when reduced to sixteen men, fell back. The 2nd Essex Regiment, realising the situation, promptly charged and retook the trench, holding it till relieved by the Cavalry. Meanwhile a counter-attack by two Cavalry Brigades was launched at 2.30 p.m. and succeeded, in spite of very heavy shrapnel and rifle fire, in regaining the original line of trenches, turning out the Germans who had entered it and in some cases pursuing them for some distance. But a very heavy shell fire was again opened on them, and they were again compelled to retire to an irregular line in rear, principally the crevices of shell holes. The enemy in their counter-attack suffered very severe losses.

The fighting in other parts of the line was little less severe. The 1st East Lancashire Regiment were shelled out of their trenches, but their support company and the 3rd Essex Regiment, acting on their own initiative, won them back. The enemy penetrated into the farm at the north-east corner of the line, but the 1st Rifle Brigade, after a severe struggle, expelled them. The 1st Hampshire Regiment also repelled an attack, and killed every German who got within fifty yards of their trenches. The 5th London Regiment, despite very heavy casualties, maintained their position unflinchingly. At the southern end of the line the left Brigade was once again heavily shelled, as it had been the whole front. At the end of a very hard day's fighting our line remained in its former position, with the exception of the short distance lost by one Cavalry Division. Later, the line was pushed forward and a new line was dug in a less exposed position, slightly in rear of that originally held. The night passed quietly.

Working parties of from 1,200 to 1,800 men have been found every night by a Territorial Division and other units for work on rear lines of defence, in addition to the work performed by the garrisons in reconstructing the front line trenches which were daily destroyed by shell fire.

The work performed by the Royal Flying Corps has been invaluable. Apart from the hostile aeroplanes actually destroyed, our airmen have prevented a great deal of aerial reconnaissance by the enemy, and have registered a large number of targets with our artillery.

ATTACK CHECKED BY ONE MAN.

"There have been many cases of individual gallantry. As instances may be given the following:-

"During one of the heavy attacks made against our infantry gas was seen rolling forward from the enemy's trenches. Private Lynn of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers at once rushed to the machine gun without waiting to adjust his respirator. Single-handed he kept his gun in action the whole time the gas was rolling over, actually holding it on the parapet to get a better field of fire. Although nearly suffocated by the gas, he poured a stream of lead into the advancing enemy and checked their attack. He was carried to the dug-out, but, hearing another attack was imminent, he tried to get back to his gun. Twenty-four hours later he died in great agony from the effects of the gas.

"A young subaltern, in a cavalry regiment went forward alone one afternoon to reconnoitre. He got into a wood, 1,200 yards in front of our lines, which he found occupied by Germans, and came back with the information that the enemy had evacuated a trench and were digging another—information which proved most valuable to the artillery as well as to his own unit.

"A patrol of two officers and a non-commissioned officer of the 1st Cambridgeshire went out one night to reconnoitre a German trench 350 yards away. Creeping along the parapet of the trench, they heard sounds indicating the presence of six or seven of the enemy. Further on they heard deep snoring, apparently proceeding from a dug-out immediately beneath them. Although they knew that the garrison of the trench outnumbered them, they decided to procure an identification. Unfortunately in pulling out a chap-knife, with which to cut off the sleeper's identity disc, one of the officer's revolvers went off. A conversation in excited whispers broke out in the German trench, but the patrol crept safely away, the garrison being too startled to fire.

"Despite the very severe shelling to which the troops had been subjected, which obliterated trenches and caused very many casualties, the spirit of all ranks remains excellent. The enemy's losses, particularly on the 10th and 12th, have unquestionably been serious. On the latter day they evacuated trenches (in face of the cavalry counter-attack) in which were afterwards found quantities of equipment and some of their own wounded. The enemy have been seen stripping their dead, and on three occasions men in khaki have been seen advancing."

CAUGHT BY GAS WHILE ASLEEP.

The fight went on by the exchange of sniping and rifle fire, but without any remarkable incident until the morning of May 24th. During this period, however, the French on our left had attained considerable success. On the 15th instant they captured Steenstraete and the trenches in Bat Sas, and on the 16th they drove the enemy from the over-looked ridge of the three German dead. On the 17th

they made a substantial advance on the east side of the canal, and on the 20th they repelled a German counter-attack, making a further advance in the same direction, and taking one hundred prisoners.

On the early morning of the 21st a violent outbreak of gas against nearly the whole front was followed by heavy shell fire, and the most determined attack was delivered against our position east of Ypres.

The hour the attack commenced was 2.45 a.m. A large proportion of the men were asleep, and the attack was too sudden to give them time to put on their respirators.

The 2nd Royal Irish and the 9th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, overcome by gas fumes, were driven out of a farm held in front of the left Division, and this the enemy proceeded to hold and fortify.

All attempts to retake this farm during the day failed, and during the night of the 24th-25th the General Officer Commanding the left Division decided to take up a new line which, although slightly in rear of the old one, he considered to be a much better position. This operation was successfully carried out.

Throughout the day the whole line was subjected to one of the most violent artillery attacks which it had ever undergone; and the 5th Corps and the Cavalry Divisions engaged had to fight hard to maintain their positions. On the following day, however, the line was consolidated, joining the right of the French at the same place as before, and passing through Vieille (which was strongly fortified) in a southerly direction on to Hoogle, where the Cavalry have since strongly occupied the chateau, and pushed our line further east.

ADVANCE AT NEUVE CHAPPELLE.

V. In pursuance of a promise which I made to the French Commander-in-Chief to support an attack which his troops were making on the 9th May between the right of my line and Arras, I directed Sir Douglas Haig to carry out on that date an attack on the German trenches in the neighbourhood of Rougemont (north-west of Fromelles) by the 4th Corps, and between Neuve Chapelle and Ginchy, by the 1st and Indian Corps.

The bombardment of the enemy's positions commenced at 5 a.m. Half-an-hour later the 8th Division of the 4th Corps captured the first line of German trenches about Rougemont, and some detachments seized a few localities beyond this line. It was soon found, however, that the position was much stronger than had been anticipated, and that a more extensive artillery preparation was necessary to crush the resistance offered by his numerous fortified posts.

Throughout the 9th and 10th repeated efforts were made to make further progress. Not only was this found to be impossible, but the violence of the enemy's machine-gun fire from his posts on the flank rendered the captured trenches so difficult to hold that all the units of the 4th Corps had to retire to their original position by the morning of the 10th.

The 1st and Indian Divisions south of Neuve Chapelle met with no greater success, and on the evening of the 10th I sanctioned Sir Douglas Haig's proposal to concentrate all our available resources on the southern point of attack.

The 7th Division was moved round from the 4th Corps area to support this attack, and I directed the General Officer Commanding the First Army to delay it long enough to ensure a powerful and deliberate artillery preparation.

The operations of the 9th and 10th formed part of a general plan of attack which the Allies were conjointly conducting on a line extending from the north of Arras to the south of Arras, and, although immediate progress was not made during this time by the British forces, their attack assisted in securing the brilliant successes attained by the French forces on their right, not only by holding the enemy in their front, but by drawing off a part of the German reinforcements which were coming up to support their forces east of Arras.

It was decided that the attack should be resumed on the night of the 12th instant, but the weather continued very dull and misty, interfering much with artillery observation. Orders were finally issued, therefore, for the action to commence on the night of the 15th instant.

DAYS OF CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

On the 15th May I moved the Canadian Division into the 1st Corps area and placed them at the disposal of Sir Douglas Haig.

The infantry of the Indian Corps and the 2nd Division of the 1st Corps advanced to the attack of the enemy's trenches which extended from Richebourg L'Arveur in a south-westerly direction.

Before daybreak the 2nd Division had succeeded in capturing two lines of the enemy's trenches, but the Indian Corps were unable to make any progress owing to the strength of the enemy's defences in the neighbourhood of Richebourg L'Arveur.

At daybreak the 7th Division, on the right of the 2nd, advanced to the attack, and by 7 a.m. had entrenched themselves on a line running nearly North and South, half-way between their original trenches and La Quinquette, having cleared and captured several lines of the enemy's trenches, including a number of fortified posts.

As it was found impossible for the Indian Corps to make any progress in face of the enemy's defences Sir Douglas Haig directed the attack to be suspended at this point and ordered the Indian Corps to form a defensive line.

The remainder of the day was spent in securing and consolidating positions which had been won, and in preparing to take the inner flanks of the 7th and 8th Divisions, which were separated by trenches and posts strongly held by the enemy.

Various attempts which were made throughout the day to secure the object had not succeeded at nightfall in driving the enemy back.

The German communications leading to the rear of their positions were systematically shelled throughout the night.

About two hundred prisoners were captured on the 18th instant.

Fighting was resumed at daybreak, and by 11 o'clock the 7th Division had made a considerable advance, capturing several more of the enemy's trenches. The task allotted to this Division was to push on in the direction of Esneux, Chitreaux, St. Roch, and Canteleux.

The 2nd Division was directed to push on when the situation permitted towards the Rue de Marnis and Violaines.

The Indian Division was ordered to extend its front far enough to enable it to keep touch with the left of the 2nd Division when they advanced.

On this day I gave orders for the 51st (Highland) Division to move into the neighbourhood of Estaires to be ready to support the operations of the First Army.

At about noon the enemy was driven out of the trenches and posts which he occupied between the two Divisions, the inner flanks of which were thus enabled to join hands.

By nightfall the 2nd and 7th Divisions had made good progress, the area of captured ground being considerably extended to the right by the successful operations of the latter.

The state of the weather on the morning of the 18th much hindered an effective artillery bombardment, and further attacks had, consequently, to be postponed.

CAPTURE OF GUNS AND TRENCHES.

Infantry attacks were made throughout the line in the course of the afternoon and evening; but although not very much progress was made, the line was advanced to the La Quinquette Esneux Road before nightfall.

On the 19th May the 7th and 2nd Divisions were drawn out of the line to rest. The 7th Division was relieved by the Canadian Division and the 2nd Division by the 51st (Highland) Division.

Sir Douglas Haig placed the Canadian and 51st Divisions, together with the artillery of the 2nd and 7th Divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Alderson, whom he directed to conduct the operations which had hitherto been carried on by the General Officer Commanding First Corps, and he directed the 7th Division to remain in Army Reserve.

During the night of the 19th-20th a small portion of the enemy in front of La Quinquette was captured.

During the night of the 20th-21st the Canadian Division brilliantly carried out the excellent progress made by the 7th Division by seizing several of the enemy's trenches and pushing forward their whole line several hundred yards. A number of prisoners and some machine-guns were captured.

On the 22nd instant the 51st (Highland) Division was attached to the Indian Corps, and the General Officer Commanding the Indian Corps took charge of the operations at La Quinquette. Lieutenant-General Alderson with the Canadians conducting the operations to the north of that place.

On this day the Canadian Division extended their line slightly to the right and repulsed three very severe hostile counter-attacks.

On the 24th and 25th May the 47th Division succeeded in taking some more of the enemy's trenches and making good the ground gained to the east and north.

I had now reason to consider that the battle which was commenced by the First Army on the 8th May and renewed on the 16th, having attained the moment the immediate object I had in view, should not be further actively pursued with it, and I gave orders to Sir Douglas Haig to curtail his artillery attack and to strengthen and consolidate the ground he had won.

LONGER BRITISH LINE.

In the battle of Festubert above described the enemy was driven from a position which was strongly entrenched and fortified, and ground was won on a front of four miles to an average depth of 600 yards.

The enemy is known to have suffered very heavy losses, and in the course of the battle 785 prisoners and 10 machine-guns were captured. A number of machine-guns were also destroyed by our fire.

During the period under report the Army under my command has taken over trenches occupied by some other French Division.

I am much indebted to General D'Urbal, commanding the 10th French Army, for the valuable and efficient support received throughout the battle of Festubert from three groups of French "75" guns.

In spite of very unfavourable weather conditions, rendering observation most difficult, our own artillery did excellent work throughout the battle.

VI. During the important operations described above, which were carried on by the First and Second Armies, the 3rd Corps was particularly active in making demonstrations with a view to holding the enemy in its front and preventing reinforcements reaching the threatened area.

As an instance of the successful attempts to deceive the enemy in this respect it may be mentioned that on the afternoon of the 24th instant a bombardment of about an hour was carried out by the 6th Division with the object of distracting attention from the Ypres salient.

Considerable damage was done to the enemy's parapets and wire, and that the desired impression was produced on the enemy is evident from the German wireless news on that day, which stated "West of Lille the English attempts to attack were nipped in the bud."

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the enterprise displayed by the troops of the 3rd Corps in conducting night reconnaissance, and to the sources and resources shown by officers and other patrols in the conduct of these minor operations.

Throughout the period under report this display of activity has been very marked all along the 3rd Corps front, and much valuable information and intelligence have been collected.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL CORPS.

VII. I have much pleasure in again expressing my warm appreciation of the admirable manner in which all branches of the Medical Services now in the field, under the direction of Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Slaggett, have met and dealt with the many difficult situations resulting from the operations during the last two months.

The medical units at the front were frequently exposed to the enemy's fire, and many casualties occurred amongst the officers of the regimental Medical Services. At all times the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and nurses carried out their duties with fearless bravery and great devotion to the welfare of the sick and wounded.

The evacuation of casualties from the front to the Base and to England was expeditiously accomplished by the Administrative Medical Staffs at the front and on the Lines of Communication. All ranks employed in units of evacuation and in Base Hospitals have shown the highest skill and untiring zeal and energy in alleviating the condition of those who passed through their hands.

The whole organization of the Medical Services reflects the highest credit on all concerned.

VIII. I have once more to call your Lordship's attention to the part taken by the Royal Flying Corps in the general progress of the campaign, and I wish particularly to mention the invaluable assistance they rendered in the operations described in this report, under the able direction of Major-General Sir David Henderson.

The Royal Flying Corps is becoming more and more an indispensable factor in combined operations. In cooperation with the artillery, in particular, there has been continuous improvement both in the methods and in the technical material employed. The ingenuity and technical skill displayed by the officers of the Royal Flying Corps, in effecting this improvement, have been most marked.

60 COMBATS IN THE AIR.

Since my last dispatch there has been a considerable increase both in the number and in the activity of German aeroplanes in our front. During this period there have been more than sixty combats in the air, in which not one British aeroplane has been lost. As these fights take place almost invariably over or behind the German lines, only one hostile aeroplane has been brought down in our territory. Five more, however, have been definitely wrecked behind their own lines, and many have been chased down and forced to land in most unsuitable ground.

In spite of the opposition of hostile aircraft, and the great number of anti-aircraft guns employed by the enemy, air reconnaissance has been carried out with regularity and accuracy.

I desire to bring to your Lordship's notice the assistance given by the French Military Authorities, and in particular by General Hirsteater, Director of the French Air Service, and his assistants, Colonel Botteux and Colonel Lemaire, in the supply of aeroplanes and material, without which the efficiency of the Royal Flying Corps would have been seriously impaired.

IX. In this dispatch I wish again to remark upon the exceptionally good work done throughout this campaign by the Army Service Corps and by the Army Ordnance Department, not only in the field, but also on the Lines of Communication and at the Base ports.

To foresee and meet the requirements in the matter of Ammunition, Stores, Equipment, Supplies and Transport has entailed on the part of the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of these Services a sustained effort which has never been relaxed since the beginning of the war, and which has been rewarded by the most conspicuous success.

The close co-operation of the Railway Transport Department, whose excellent work, in combination with the French Railway Staff, has ensured the regularity of the maintenance services, has greatly contributed to this success.

The degree of efficiency to which these Services have been brought was well demonstrated in the course of the Second Battle of Ypres.

The roads between Poperinghe and Ypres, over which transport, supply, and ammunition columns had to pass, were continually searched by hostile heavy artillery during the day and night, whilst the passage of the canal through the town of Ypres, and along the roads east of that town, could only be effected under most difficult and dangerous conditions as regards hostile attack. Yet, throughout the whole five or six weeks during which these conditions prevailed, the work was carried on with perfect order and efficiency.

NEW ARMY DIVISIONS

ARRIVE.

X. Since the date of my last report some Divisions of the "New" Army have arrived in this country.

I made a close inspection of one Division, formed up on parade, and have at various times seen several units belonging to others.

These Divisions have as yet had very little experience in actual fighting; judging from all I have seen, I am of opinion that they ought to prove a valuable addition to any fighting force.

As regards the infantry, their physique is excellent, whilst their bearing and appearance on parade reflects great credit on the officers and staffs responsible for their training. The units appear to be thoroughly well-offered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient.

Several units of artillery have been tested in the firing line behind the trenches, and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their place in the line.

The Pioneer Battalions have created a very favourable impression, the officers being keen and ingenious and the men of good physique and good diggers. The equipment is suitable. The training in field works has been good, but, generally speaking, they require the assistance of Regular Royal Engineers as regards laying out of important works. Man for man in digging, the battalions should do practically the same amount of work as an equivalent number of sappers, and in rivetting, entanglement, etc., a great deal more than the ordinary infantry battalions.

XI. During the months of April and May several divisions of the Territorial Force joined the Army under my command.

Experience has shown that these troops have now reached a standard of efficiency which enables them to be usefully employed in complete divisional units.

Several divisions have been so employed: some in the trenches, others in the various offensive and defensive operations reported in this despatch.

In whatever kind of work these units have been engaged, they have all borne an active and distinguished part, and have proved themselves thoroughly reliable and efficient.

The opinion I have expressed in former despatches as to the use and value of the Territorial Force has been fully justified by recent events.

MR. ASQUITH'S VISIT.

XII. The Prime Minister was kind enough to accept an invitation from me to visit the Army in France, and arrived at my Headquarters on the 30th May.

Mr. Asquith made an exhaustive tour of the front, the hospitals, and all the administrative arrangements made by Corps Commanders, for the health and comfort of men behind the trenches.

It was a great encouragement to all ranks to see the Prime Minister amongst them; and the eloquent words which on several occasions he addressed to the troops had a most powerful and beneficial effect.

As I was desirous that the French Commander-in-Chief should see something of the British troops, I asked General Joffre to be kind enough to inspect a division on parade.

The General accepted my invitation, and on the 27th May he inspected the 7th Division, under the command of Major-General H. de la P. Gough, C.B., which was resting behind the trenches.

General Joffre subsequently expressed to me in a letter the pleasure it gave him to see the British troops, and his appreciation of their appearance on parade. He requested me to make this known to all ranks.

The Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Right Reverend Dr. Wallace Williamson, Dean of the Order of the Thistle, visited the Army in France between the 7th and 11th May, and made a tour of the Scottish regiments with excellent results.

XIII. In spite of the constant strain put upon them by the arduous nature of the fighting which they are called upon to carry out daily and almost hourly, the spirit which animates all ranks of the Army in France remains high and confident.

They meet every demand made upon them with the utmost cheerfulness.

This splendid spirit is particularly manifested by the men in hospital, even amongst those who are mortally wounded.

The invariable question which comes from lips hardly able to utter a word is, "How are things going on at the front?"

XIV. In conclusion, I desire to bring to Your Lordship's special notice the valuable services rendered by General Sir Douglas Haig in his successful handling of the troops of the First Army throughout the Battle of Festubert, and Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Plumer for his fine defence of Ypres throughout the arduous and difficult operations during the latter part of April and the month of May.

I have the honour to be, Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
J. D. F. French.
Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief,
The British Army in France.

**LONG DISPATCH FROM
SIR JOHN FRENCH.
—
SECOND BATTLE OF
YPRES.
—
POISON GAS ATTACKS.
—
GAINS ON FESTUBERT FRONT.
—
THE "NEW ARMY."**

A long dispatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French dealing with the operations of the British Army in France and Flanders up to May 25 was published on Sunday (July 14) as a supplement to the "London Gazette." It deals with the fierce and prolonged fighting round Ypres, and shows that it was only the widespread employment of gas coupled with the use of overwhelming masses of heavy and field artillery, that enabled the Germans to gain such ground as they did, and to effect, among other things, the recapture of Hill 60.

Important gains made in the Battle of Festubert are chronicled, and in recording the arrival of some divisions of the "New" Army in France, the Field-Marshal pays a tribute to their artillery units as fit to take their places in the line.

The dispatch is as follows:—
From the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, The British Army in France,
The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

General Headquarters,
15th June, 1915.

My Dear Sir—
I have the honour to report that since the date of my last dispatch (5th April, 1915) the Army in France under my command has been heavily engaged opposite both flanks of the line held by the British Forces.

I. In the North the town and district of Ypres have now more in this campaign been successfully defended against vigorous and sustained attacks made by large forces of the enemy, and supported by a mass of heavy and field artillery, which, not only in number, but also in weight and calibre, is superior to any concentration of guns which has previously assailed that part of the line.

In the South a vigorous offensive has again been taken by troops of the First Army in the course of which a large area of entrenched and fortified ground has been captured from the enemy, whilst valuable support has been afforded to the attack which our Allies have carried on with such marked success against the enemy's positions to the east of Arras and Lens.

II. I much regret that during the period under report the fighting has been characterized on the enemy's side by a cynical and barbarous disregard of the well-known usages of civilized war and a flagrant defiance of the Hague Convention.

All the scientific resources of Germany have apparently been brought into play to produce a gas so virulent and poisonous as to render any human being brought into contact with it first paralysed and then meets with a lingering and agonizing death.

The enemy has invariably preceded, prepared, and supported his attacks by a discharge in stupendous volumes of these poisonous gas flames whenever the wind was favourable.

Such weather conditions have only prevailed to any extent in the neighbourhood of Ypres, and there can be no doubt that the effect of these poisonous fumes materially influenced the operations in that theatre, until experience suggested effective counter measures, which have since been so perfected as to render them innocuous.

The brain power and thought which has evidently been at work before this unworthy method of making war reached the pitch of efficiency which has been demonstrated in its practice shows that the Germans must have harboured these designs for a long time.

As a soldier I cannot help expressing the deepest regret and some surprise that an Army which hitherto has claimed to be the chief exponent of the civility of war should have stooped to employ such devices against brave and gallant foes.

III. On the night of Saturday, April 17th, a commanding hill which afforded the enemy excellent artillery observation towards the West and North-West was successfully mined and captured.

This hill, known as Hill 60, lies opposite the northern extremity of the line held by the 2nd Corps.

The operation was planned and the mining commenced by Major-General Bullfinch before the ground was handed over to the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ferguson, under whose supervision the operation was carried out.

The mines were successfully fired at 7 p.m. on the 17th, and immediately afterwards the hill was attacked and gained, without difficulty, by the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. The attack was well supported by the Divisional Artillery, assisted by French and Belgian batteries.

During the night several of the enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss, and fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place; but on the early morning of the 18th the enemy succeeded in forcing back the troops holding the right of the hill to the reverse slope, where, however, they hung on throughout the day.

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On the evening of the 18th these two battalions were relieved by the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who again stormed the hill under cover of heavy artillery fire, and the enemy was driven off at the point of the bayonet.

In this operation 53 prisoners were captured, including four officers.

On the 20th and following days many unsuccessful attacks by the enemy were made on Hill 60, which was continuously shelled by heavy artillery.

On May 1st another attempt to recapture Hill 60 was supported by great volumes of asphyxiating gas, which caused nearly all the men along a front of about 400 yards to be immediately struck down by its fumes.

The splendid courage with which the leaders rallied their men and subdued the natural tendency to panic (which is inevitable on such occasions), combined with the prompt intervention of supports, once more drove the enemy back.

A second and more severe "gas" attack, under much more favourable weather conditions, enabled the enemy to recapture this position on May 5th.

The enemy owes his success in this last attack entirely to the use of asphyxiating gas. It was only a few days later that the means which have since proved so effective, of counter-acting this method of making war were put into practice. Had it been otherwise, the enemy's attack on May 5th would most certainly have shared the fate of all the many previous attempts he had made.

During the night I directed the Cavalry Corps and the Northumbrian Division, which was then in general reserve, to move to the west of Ypres, and placed these troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Second Army. I also directed other reserve troops from the 3rd Corps and the First Army to be held in readiness to meet eventualities.

In the confusion of the gas and smoke the Germans succeeded in capturing the bridge at Steenstraete and some works south of Lierne, all of which were in occupation by the French.

The enemy having thus established himself to the west of the Ypres Canal, I was somewhat apprehensive of his succeeding in driving a wedge between the French and Belgian troops at this point. I directed, therefore, that some of the reinforcements sent north should be used to support and assist General Putz, should he find difficulty in preventing any further advance of the Germans west of the canal.

At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd connexion was finally established between the left of the Canadian Division and the French right, about eight hundred yards east of the canal; but as this entailed the maintenance by the British troops of a much longer line than that which they had held before the attack commenced on the previous night, there were no reserves available for counter-attack until reinforcements, which were ordered up from the Second Army, were able to deploy to the east of Ypres.

EFFECT OF LOSS OF GUNS.

Early on the morning of the 23rd I went to see General Foch, and from him I received a detailed account of what had happened, as reported by General Putz. General Foch informed me that it was his intention to make good the original line and regain the trenches which the French Division had lost. He expressed the desire that I should maintain my present line, assuring me that the original position would be re-established in a few days. General Foch further informed me that he had ordered up large French reinforcements, which were now on their way, and that troops from the North had already arrived to reinforce General Putz.

I fully concurred in the wisdom of the General's wish to re-establish our old line, and agreed to cooperate in the way he desired, stipulating, however, that if the position was not re-established within a limited time I could not allow the British troops to remain in so exposed a situation as that which the action of the previous twenty-four hours had compelled them to occupy.

During the whole of the 23rd the enemy's artillery was very active, and his attacks all along the front were supported by some heavy guns which had been brought down from the coast in the neighbourhood of Ostend.

The loss of the guns on the night of the 22nd prevented this fire from being kept down and much aggravated the situation. Our positions, however, were well maintained by the vigorous counter-attacks made by the 5th Corps.

During the day I directed two Brigades of the 3rd Corps, and the Labour Division, of the Indian Corps, to be moved up to the Ypres area and placed at the disposal of the Second Army.

In the course of these two or three days many circumstances combined to render the situation east of the Ypres Canal very critical and most difficult to deal with.

The confusion caused by the sudden retirement of the French Division, and the necessity for closing up the gap and checking the enemy's advance at all costs, led to a mixing up of units and a sudden shifting of the areas of command, which was quite unavoidable. Fresh units, as they came up from the South, had to be pushed into the firing line in an area swept by artillery fire which, owing to the capture of the French guns, we were unable to keep down.

All this led to very heavy casualties; and I wish to place on record the deep admiration which I feel for the resource and presence of mind evinced by the leaders actually on the spot.

The parts taken by Major-General Snow and Brigadier-General Hull were reported to me as being particularly marked in this respect.

An instance of this occurred on the afternoon of the 24th when the enemy succeeded in breaking through the line at St. Julien.

Brigadier-General Hull, acting under the orders of Lieutenant-General Alderson, organized a powerful counter-attack with his own Brigade and some of the nearest available units. He was called upon to control with only his Brigade staff, parts of battalions from six separate divisions which were quite new to the ground. Although the attack did not succeed in retaking St. Julien, it successfully checked the enemy's further advance.

It was only on the morning of the 25th that the enemy was able to force back the left of the Canadian Division from the point where it had originally joined the French line.

During the night I directed the Cavalry Corps and the Northumbrian Division, which was then in general reserve, to move to the west of Ypres, and placed these troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Second Army. I also directed other reserve troops from the 3rd Corps and the First Army to be held in readiness to meet eventualities.

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TENACITY OF THE CANADIANS.

The left flank of the Canadian Division was thus left dangerously exposed to serious attack in flank, and there appeared to be a prospect of their being overwhelmed and of a successful attempt by the Germans to cut off the British troops occupying the salient to the East.

In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say that the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences.

They were supported with great promptitude by the reserves of the Divisions holding the salient and by a Brigade which had been resting in billets.

Throughout the night the enemy's attacks were repulsed, effective counter-attacks were delivered, and at length touch was gained with the French right, and a new line was formed.

The 2nd London Heavy Battery, which had been attached to the Canadian Division, was posted behind the right of the French Division, and, being involved in their retreat, fell into the enemy's hands. It was recaptured by the Canadians in their counter-attack, but the guns could not be withdrawn before the Canadians were again driven back.

**HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING
ROUND YPRES.**

During the night, and the early morning of the 25th, the enemy directed a heavy attack against the Division at Broodseinde cross-roads which was supported by a powerful shell fire, but he failed to make any progress.

During the whole of this time the town of Ypres and all the routes to the East and West were uninterruptedly subjected to a violent artillery fire, but in spite of this the supply of both food and ammunition was maintained throughout with order and efficiency.

During the afternoon of the 25th many German prisoners were taken, including some officers. The hand-to-hand fighting was very severe, and the enemy suffered heavy loss.

During the 26th the Labour Division and a Cavalry Division were pushed up to the fighting line, the former on the right of the French, the latter in support of the 5th Corps.

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WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH LINE.

I sent instructions, therefore, to Sir Herbert Plumer, who was now in charge of the operation, to take preliminary measures for the retirement to the new line which had been fixed upon.

On the morning of the 29th I had another interview with General Foch, who informed me that strong reinforcements were hourly arriving to support General Putz, and urged me to postpone issuing orders for any retirement until the result of his attack, which was timed to commence at daybreak on the 20th, should be known. To this I agreed, and instructed Sir Herbert Plumer accordingly.

No substantial advance having been made by the French, I issued orders to Sir Herbert Plumer at one o'clock on May 2nd to commence his withdrawal to the new line.

The retirement was commenced the following night, and the new line was occupied on the morning of May 4th.

I am of opinion that this retirement, carried out deliberately with scarcely any loss, and in the face of an enemy in position, reflects the greatest possible credit on Sir Herbert Plumer and those who so efficiently carried out his orders.

The successful conduct of this operation was the more remarkable from the fact that on the evening of May 2nd, when it was only half completed, the enemy made a heavy attack with the usual gas accompaniment, on St. Julien and the line to the west of it.

An attack on a line to the east of Fortin was made at the same time under similar conditions.

In both cases our troops were at first driven from their trenches by gas fumes, but on the arrival of the supporting battalions and two brigades of a Cavalry Division, which were sent up in support from about Pottijze, all the lost trenches were regained at night.

On the 3rd May, while the retirement was still going on, another violent attack was directed on the northern face of the salient. This was also driven back with heavy loss to the enemy.

Further attempts of the enemy during the night of the 3rd to advance from the woods west of St. Julien were frustrated entirely by the fire of our artillery.

During the whole of the 4th the enemy heavily shelled the trenches we had evacuated, quite unaware that they were no longer occupied. So soon as the retirement was discovered the Germans commenced to entrench opposite our new line and to advance their guns to new positions. Our artillery posited by aeroplanes, caused him considerable loss in carrying out these operations.

Up to the morning of the 5th the enemy made attacks at short intervals, covered by gas, on all parts of the line to the east of Ypres, but was everywhere driven back with heavy loss.

Throughout the whole period since the first break of the line on the night of April 22nd all the troops in this area had been constantly subjected to violent artillery bombardment from a large mass of guns with an unlimited supply of ammunition. It proved impossible whilst under so vastly superior fire of artillery to dig efficient trenches, or to properly reorganize the line, after the confusion and demoralization caused by the first great gas surprise and the subsequent almost daily gas attacks. Nor was it until after this date (May 5th) that effective preventives had been devised and provided. In these circumstances a violent bombardment of nearly the whole of the 5th Corps front broke out at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 5th, which gradually concentrated on the front of the Division between north and south of Frezenberg. This fire completely obliterated the trenches and caused enormous losses.

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The successful conduct of this operation was the more remarkable from the fact that on the evening of May 2nd, when it was only half completed, the enemy made a heavy attack with the usual gas accompaniment, on St. Julien and the line to the west of it.

An attack on a line to the east of Fortin was made at the same time under similar conditions.

In both cases our troops were at first driven from their trenches by gas fumes, but on the arrival of the supporting battalions and two brigades of a Cavalry Division, which were sent up in support from about Pottijze, all the lost trenches were regained at night.

On the 3rd May, while the retirement was still going on, another violent attack was directed on the northern face of the salient. This was also driven back with heavy loss to the enemy.

Further attempts of the enemy during the night of the 3rd to advance from the woods west of St. Julien were frustrated entirely by the fire of our artillery.

During the whole of the 4th the enemy heavily shelled the trenches we had evacuated, quite unaware that they were no longer occupied. So soon as the retirement was discovered the Germans commenced to entrench opposite our new line and to advance their guns to new positions. Our artillery posited by aeroplanes, caused him considerable loss in carrying out these operations.

Up to the morning of the 5th the enemy made attacks at short intervals, covered by gas, on all parts of the line to the east of Ypres, but was everywhere driven back with heavy loss.

Throughout the whole period since the first break of the line on the night of April 22nd all the troops in this area had been constantly subjected to violent artillery bombardment from a large mass of guns with an unlimited supply of ammunition. It proved impossible whilst under so vastly superior fire of artillery to dig efficient trenches, or to properly reorganize the line, after the confusion and demoralization caused by the first great gas surprise and the subsequent almost daily gas attacks. Nor was it until after this date (May 5th) that effective preventives had been devised and provided. In these circumstances a violent bombardment of nearly the whole of the 5th Corps front broke out at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 5th, which gradually concentrated on the front of the Division between north and south of Frezenberg. This fire completely obliterated the trenches and caused enormous losses.

I sent instructions, therefore, to Sir Herbert Plumer, who was now in charge of the operation, to take preliminary measures for the retirement to the new line which had been fixed upon.

On the morning of the 29th I had another interview with General Foch, who informed me that strong reinforcements were hourly arriving to support General Putz, and urged me to postpone issuing orders for any retirement until the result of his attack, which was timed to commence at daybreak on the 20th, should be known. To this I agreed, and instructed Sir Herbert Plumer accordingly.

No substantial advance having been made by the French, I issued orders to Sir Herbert Plumer at one o'clock on May 2nd to commence his withdrawal to the new line.

The retirement was commenced the following night, and the new line was occupied on the morning of May 4th.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

BULGARIA DECIDES DEFINITELY TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

GERMANY'S NAVAL ATTACK
"RECKLESS AND ILL-PLANNED."RETURN OF WOUNDED PRISONERS
FROM GERMANY.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BULGARIA ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.
READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES.

London, Aug. 25, 1.15 p.m.
A telegram from Nish states that the Skupstina, by an overwhelming majority, have adopted a resolution declaring their determination to continue side by side with the Allies in the struggle for the liberation and union of the Serbo-Croatian-Slavene people, even at a price that calls for sacrifices which are indispensable for safeguarding the country's vital interests.

The Skupstina, having approved the Government's policy, adjourned till October 1.
A Havas Agency telegram, dated August 21, states: The Skupstina has approved the policy of the Government and is willing to agree to the necessary sacrifices to realise Serbo-Croatian-Slavene unity with the concurrence of the Allies.

GERMANY'S RECKLESS AND ILL-PLANNED
NAVAL ATTACK.

London, August 26.
Naval experts ridicule the German denial of losses in the Gulf of Riga, and say the Russian accounts show the attack to have been reckless and ill-planned. The German version, pretending that it was merely a blockade, is simply insane. The German disaster is an excellent lesson to the people who talk about an invasion of Britain.

SURVIVORS OF THE GALLANT "SIVOUTCH."

London, August 26.
The five sole survivors of the "Sivoutch" have arrived at Reval, says a Petrograd telegram, and narrate that the vessel fought a German cruiser and two torpedo-boats for an hour and a half, and her last shell sank an enemy torpedo-boat.

WOUNDED PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.
ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT TILBURY.

London, August 26.
There were enthusiastic scenes at Tilbury on the occasion of the arrival of 250 wounded prisoners from Germany. The men, despite their wounds, were most cheerful, and were surprised to find everything as usual as the Germans had told them London had been burned by Zeppelins.

One of the returned prisoners, who was interviewed, said: "The Germans did not understand why we were always merry and bright, and merely stopped our games, but then we sang."

A STRIKING INCIDENT.

London, August 26.
A Copenhagen telegram says that a striking incident occurred on the occasion of the departure home of the ship taking the bodies of the crew of the E 13. A young Danish officer on the quay advanced to the British commander saying: "What an awful sorrow this must be!" The commander, smiling sadly, replied: "No, Sir, we rather envy them."

MORE GERMAN BOMBAST.

London, August 26.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that German newspapers publish a boastful statement by the Crown Prince, saying: "As a volcano with its untamable force shakes and quivers, so we wait with unbroken vigour for the day when the Kaiser once more orders us from the trenches and the underground ways into the battle which we all desire. May that day come soon!"

BRAVERY OF THE E13 CREW.

London, Aug. 26.
A Danish fisherman, says a telegram from Copenhagen, relates a stirring story of the last moments of the E13. He passed the submarine in the morning and offered to bring the crew ashore but they politely declined. Later he saw the German torpedo boat destroyer approach.

The British had launched their boats, but the men in them returned quietly, resumed their places on the deck, and began coolly playing cards and other games. In the meantime the German destroyers drew closer, but nobody took the slightest notice. Then he saw a torpedo fired, and the crew of the submarine, in response to a sharp word of command, formed into line on deck and folded their arms, facing the enemy as immovable as statues. "They were brave men these English," he added.

The survivors of the E13 attended a most impressive funeral service for their comrades, and the bluejackets were moved to tears.
The congregation was distinguished, and was most representative of Danish navy men, who carried the coffin from the chapel to the funeral ship *Vidar*, which amid funeral salutes, and the barchanded crowds on the shore, and escorted by Danish destroyers, left the harbour. The band played the British National Anthem, and the Marines saluted.
A representative of Denmark was aboard.

VOLUNTARY OR COMPULSORY SERVICE?

London Newspaper Controversy.

London, August 26.
The newspapers are fiercely debating the question of voluntary or compulsory military service. Lord Northcliffe's papers are taking the lead in the agitation against the present voluntary system, which is vigorously defended by the Liberal organs.

The dispute is not waged on party lines, for the *Daily Telegraph* is opposing the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*, and a leading article which it published saying that the country must trust the Government caused much jubilation in Liberal circles.

GERMANY AND THE SPANISH FLAG.

London, August 26.
Spain, says a telegram from Madrid, are dissatisfied with Germany's offer of money for the sinking of the *Fridero*, and say that Germany must promise to respect the Spanish flag in all cases.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

THE ABJECT PLEA FALLS FLAT.

London, August 26.
A telegram from New York states that Count Bernstorff's apology has fallen quite flat. The Press describes it as vague and incomplete, and demands a definite answer, not equivocation, as Germany's word cannot be accepted.

SIR E. GREY REPLIES TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, to-night issued a smashing reply to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, which shows that Germany is alone responsible for the war. He says that the German Chancellor's speech means that Germany is to be supreme in freedom, and the other nations must have what Germany wishes out to them. Germany alone would be free to break international treaties, to crush and refuse all mediation, to wage war, and to break all the rules of humanity on land and sea. Yet, while Germany acts thus her commerce must remain free in time of war as it is in peace time.

Sir Edward Grey affirms that the freedom of the sea may be a reasonable subject for discussion in the definition of an agreement between the nations after this war, but not by itself alone while there was no freedom and no security against war and German methods of war on land. If there are to be guarantees against further war let them be equal, comprehensive and effective guarantees that bind Germany as well as other nations.

The Foreign Secretary then turns to the speech of the German Minister of Finance to the effect that for decades to come Germany claims that the whole of the nations who resisted her should labour to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnities. Sir Edward Grey emphasises that not on such terms can peace be concluded, or the life of nations other than Germany be free or even tolerable. The speeches of the German Chancellor and the Finance Minister showed that Germany was fighting for supremacy and tribute, and if that was so, and as long as it is so, our Allies and we are fighting, and must fight, for the right to live, not under German supremacy but in real freedom and safety.

GERMANY'S IDEA OF FREEDOM.

Later.
The papers warmly approve of Sir Edward Grey's masterly reply to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, as clearly showing that Germany's idea of freedom is that of a free fox in a free hen-roost.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, August 25.
A Paris telegram says that only cannonades and grenade fighting are reported from the various sectors of the front, especially in Artois and Argonne.

There have been artillery actions along the whole front, they being particularly violent in North Arras, Argonne, Champagne and Reims. French heavy guns effectively replied.

A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Vesoul, killing a woman and child.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

London, August 25.
A Paris *communiqué* regarding the operations at the Dardanelles states that the British left wing in the Northern zone carried another eight hundred yards of Turkish trenches, but no definite date is given.
The *communiqué* adds that the French in the southern zone on the 23rd instant stormed an enemy post.
A French aeroplane squadron bombed various military points. One aeroplane sank a big Turkish transport at her moorings.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

London, August 25.
A Petrograd *communiqué* states that the situation in the Riga district is unchanged.

Fighting at Dvinsk continues, but the front is approximately unchanged. Feeble evening attacks near Vilna were repulsed.
The Germans continue to exert maximum pressure between Euphrat and Brest-Litovsk. The Russians repulsed attacks west of the latter.
The Germans are endeavouring to advance along the Plesha-Maloryto road south of Brest.

SUPPORTING PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, August 26.
A Boston telegram says: A conference of Governors of a score of States passed a resolution of confidence in President Wilson in this hour of deep national concern, assuring him of support "in all matters President Wilson deems it best to promote the honour, and to maintain the peace and welfare of the nation."

THE FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

RECENT OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

London, Aug. 25.
The Press Bureau announces that it is now possible to recount the important operations which have taken place since the 6th inst. in the western extremity of Gallipoli. These comprise two separate lines of attack: firstly the "Anzac" positions by the Anzilians, and secondly from the new landing place at Suvla Bay, in which a fresh army was employed. An attack was also made from Cape Helles towards Krithia.

Very severe and continuous fighting with heavy losses on both sides resulted, and our forces have not yet gained the objectives at which they were aiming in either sphere, though they made a decided advance towards them and greatly increased the area in our possession.

The attack from the "Anzac" position, after a desperate action, carried the summit of Sirtihair and Chumukbair, dominating the positions in this area, but the attack from Suvla Bay did not make the progress expected, and consequently the Anzilians were unable to maintain their position on the actual crest line, and after repeated counter-attacks were forced to withdraw to positions close below it. These positions were consolidated effectively.

The attack from Suvla Bay did not develop quickly enough, and was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and a half miles. The ground gained in both attacks, however, was sufficient to enable their lines to be connected along a front of more than twelve miles.

Further reinforcements having arrived, an attack was made on the 21st inst. by the Centre of the line. Thus, the Anzilians left advanced about three quarters of a mile, and a system of strong knolls was secured. Then, on the left of the battle-front, the advanced Turkish trenches were stormed, and all the Divisions engaged made progress, but as they were unable to gain the summit they were withdrawn to the original front.

The great power of defensive operations under modern conditions accounts for the difficulties of the troops once the advantage of surprise has been lost. In all the phases of these battles the fortunes varied. There were repeated attacks and counter-attacks, and the losses inflicted on the enemy were much heavier even than our own. The ground gained and held is of great value, but these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objective has been gained, or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won.

GERMANY'S NEW WAR LOAN.

London, August 26.
Germany's new war loan, says a telegram from Zurich, offers great facilities to small investors, and the public are urged to contribute to their utmost as obligations of £675,000,000 sterling must be discharged before any portion of the new loan is available for current needs. The Government urges the selling of foreign securities and the buying of the loan.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SOUTH WALES COAL MINERS.

London, August 25.
Another crisis has suddenly arisen in the South Wales coalfield district, owing to the abrupt termination of the Conciliation Board without reaching a settlement regarding the recent agreement. The owners, however, somewhat relieved the situation by deciding to pay increased wages under the original Government terms without delay.

(Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.)

THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

Peking, Aug. 26.
Mr. Hiohi, the Japanese Minister, leaves for Japan on August 30.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Mandate appoints Woo King Yi General of Ngai Wai and Chan Yi General of Shing Mo, for supervising the military affairs of Szechuan. Woo King Yi has been appointed a State Councillor.

LATEST EXPLOIT OF MAX
HORTON.

Fate of the Pommern.

CORPSE IN THE BALTIC.

In the House of Commons yesterday (July 21) afternoon.
Commander Bellairs (U. Maidstone) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty the name of the commanding officer of the British submarine which successfully torpedoed the German battleship Pommern in the Baltic on July 2.

Dr. Macnamara: No official report has been transmitted to the Admiralty, but from a semi-official communication received from the Russian Government it appears that the name of the officer referred to is Commander Max K. Horton, R.N. (Cheers.)

The above announcement confirmed reports which had been current for some days—that the Pommern was the German battleship which had been torpedoed near Max K. Horton, D.S.O., was responsible for the exploit. This brilliant and daring young officer has now accounted for three enemy warships, as the subjoined table shows:

Pommern, battleship, sunk in Baltic, July 2, 1915.
Halle light cruiser, sunk off Heligoland, Sept. 13, 1914.
S 131 destroyer, sunk off Borkum, Oct. 6, 1914.

His latest feat indicates a serious loss on the enemy, for the Pommern was one of the ten really effective pre-Dreadnoughts under the German flag. She was completed for sea in 1907, and displaced 13,200 tons. Her armament was quite powerful, and she had a company of 748 officers and men, about whose fate we know nothing as yet.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

Commander Max Kennedy Horton was specially promoted to this rank last December in recognition of his distinguished services. It was in September that he got his first chance against the elusive foe. Having been sent with his submarine, the S 131, to examine the outer anchorage of Heligoland—"a service attended by considerable risk," to quote a subsequent despatch—he came across the *Hols* and promptly sent her to the bottom with a torpedo. This done, he coolly proceeded to carry out his mission.
Early in October, while patrolling off the mouth of the Elbe, he sighted two German destroyers. After a good deal of patient manoeuvring he succeeded in torpedoing and sinking one of them, and evaded the pursuit of the surviving destroyer. After one of these successes he returned to his base flying the skull and crossbones flag, a serio-comic emblem apparently affected by our submarine service to commemorate fruitful encounters with the enemy.
The despatch of Commander R. F. B. Hayes, which happened to the *London Gazette* of Oct. 21, referred to Lieutenant Commander Horton, as he then was, in the following terms: "He is a most enterprising submarine officer, and I beg to submit his name for favourable consideration." The same issue of the *Gazette* announced that he had been awarded the Distinguished Service Order and noted for early promotion, which duly took effect on December 31.

CONCERNING WAR CONTRACTS.

Among the thousands of firms now engaged on Government contracts and, of course, many who never had a Government contract before and never expected, a year ago, ever to have one. There have been, I hear, (says a writer in a Home paper) among these firms some who don't quite appreciate the special nature of a Government contract.

If a firm tendered for a contract it must withdraw its tender before the contract is actually made to it, otherwise it can be held to its bargain. There have been cases where firms have written declining a contract after it has been posted to them and then torn up the documents. Some of these firms have been surprised months after to receive a letter from the Government department concerned asking why the goods tendered have never been delivered. Strictly speaking, the Government can exact penalties in lieu of delivery.

A common impression among firms now doing War Office work is that if the War Office refuses delivery of goods on the ground that they are not up to the specification then the matter as far as the contract is concerned. But it doesn't. The War Office can still compel the due and proper execution of the contract. I am told of cases where a Government department has refused delivery of goods on the ground that they were not quite up to specification. These goods have then been taken into the City and sold to a private firm, which has then resold them at an increased price to the Government department which had originally rejected them!

BY TELEGRAPH.

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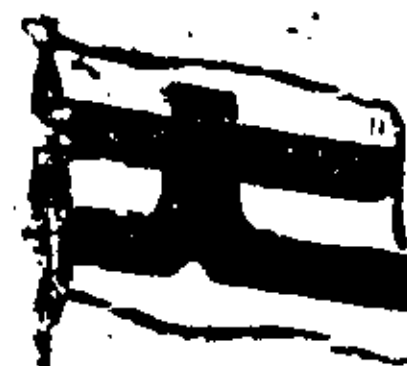
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For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'DALIN MARU'	Capt. S. Sato	Tuesday, 5th Sept.	at Noon.
S.S. 'KAIJO MARU'	Capt. Murakami	Tuesday, 5th Sept.	at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'SOSHU MARU'	Capt. A. Kobayashi	Wednesday, 1st Sept.	at 10 a.m.
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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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S.S. BANJON MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	2nd Oct.
S.S. BORNEO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	6th Oct.
S.S. BANSHI MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	23rd Oct.
S.S. HOKUTO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	27th Oct.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING	MANCHURIA	SIBERIA
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.	27000 tons	27000 tons
MONGOLIA 18000 tons	KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
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Between Hong-Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE-SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

S.S. 'CHINA' (via Manila)	Sailing Tuesday, 31st Aug., at noon
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S.S. 'MONGOLIA'	Tuesday, 20th Sept., 1 p.m.
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These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the speed of the service, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous manager. Large steamers, equipped with electric fans and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—such as billiard tables, billiard machines, deck games, etc.—are available throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.

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For San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

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Sailings from Hongkong—subject to change without notice.

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TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, Tues., 14th Sept. at Noon.

NIIPPON MARU 11,000 tons, Tues., 28th Sept. at Noon.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, Tues., 12th Oct. at Noon.

CHIYO MARU 22,000 tons, Tues., 9th Nov. at Noon.

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First Class to London £71-10. Return (6 months) £120.

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" " " San Francisco £45. " " " £88.

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Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz,

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Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed. Sailing.

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DESTINATION. STEAMERS. Displacement. SAILING DATE.

MARSEILLES & LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

SATSUTA MARU, Capt. S. Sato, Tons 6,000, THURSDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT. (SAKI MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.

TEL. Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA. TAMBA MARU, Capt. Nagasawa, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 21st Sept., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.

VIA MANILA, THURS. DIRKO MARU, Capt. K. Takeda, Tons 9,800, FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.

VIA ISLAND, TOWNS. SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.

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SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	LEICOW	Aug. 29, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Aug. 31, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Aug. 31, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SPRINGING	Sept. 1, at 9 a.m.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	HEICOW	Sept. 3, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'HANUI'.

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhu', 'Taming' & 'Tean'.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chusan', 'Langchow', 'Lechow', 'Yingchow' and 'Sinkiang', with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 38.

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 6 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 p.m.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING SUNDAY	Aug. 29, Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	LAISANG	TUESDAY, Aug. 31, Daylight.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIPSANG	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	SUISANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers Katsang, Namang & Peking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yaching, Kwangong, and Suwang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

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* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

WESTWARD.

WESTWARD.

WESTWARD.

WESTWARD.

WESTWARD.

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WESTWARD.

SHIPPING

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Sailing on S.S. 'SEIKO MARU' 23rd August.

For freight and further particulars etc.

Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1915. MTS

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

'ELOMFOUNTAIN'.

Captain W. H. DORRIS, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Rowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 1st September at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st September will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

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